FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV TOUR OF JAPAN, DPRK, MONGOLIA BEGINS

Departs From Sofia

AU241958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, departed for Japan today in order to open the National Days of Bulgaria at "EXPO-85" in the city of [name indistinct], Japan. Following this, as has been reported, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, at the head of a party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official, friendly visit to the DPRK, and to the Mongolian People's Republic.

The following officials came to see off Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Sofia airport: Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgiu Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov. Todor Zhivkov was also seen off by Peko Takov and Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairmen of the State Council, as well as by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by members of the State Council, and of the government.

Also present at the airport were the charge d'affaires ad interim of Japan and of the DPRK to our country [Yakoshiko Tanaka] and [name indistinct]. [Name indistinct], ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic of Bulgaria was also present.

Stops in Khabarovsk

AU251456 Sofia Domestic in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] On his way to Japan, Comrade Todor Zhivkov has arrived in Khabarovsk. At the airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov was welcomed by Aleksey Chernyy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Khabarovsk party committee, as well as by Viktor Pasternak, chairman of the Khabarovsk Kray Soviet Executive Committee, and by Dmitriy (Yasov), commander of the local Red Banner Far East Military District troops, and by other officials. Comrade Todor Zhivkov laid flowers at the Lenin monument, at the eternal flame in the glory memorial, and visited remarkable sites in the town of Khabarovsk.

Arrives in Tokyo

AU261816 Sofia BTA in English 1655 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 (BTA Corr) -- Today, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, arrived in Tokyo on the occasion of the national day of Bulgaria on "Expo' 85". During his third visit to Japan he will have meetings with political leaders and with representatives of the business circles.

Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Todor Zhivkov was visited by the crown prince of Japan, Prince Akihito, who thanked with him for the hospitality which he received during his 1979 official visit to Bulgaria. Later in the day, Mr. Zhivkov was visited by the brother of the emperor, Prince Mikassa.

In the evening Mr. Toshikuni Yahiro, president of "Mitsui", one of the largest economic groups, gave a reception in honor of Mr. Todor Zhivkov. The reception was attended by the heads of large companies and firms. On this occasion, the political observer Kendzo Shimani stressed upon the fact that the meeting of the elite of the business circles is a "proof of the great respect here for the Bulgarian state leader and a recognition of his personal contribution to the consolidation of the business relations between the two countries."

In his speech at the reception Mr. Yahiro shared his impressions from his recent visit to Bulgaria. He stated that Bulgaria is going steadily forward on the road of modernizing her economy and is turning into a developed industrial state. Mr. Yahiro expressed his conviction that there are realistic prospects for the development of ties between "Mitsui" and the Bulgarian organizations and enterprises on the foundations of mutual benefit and above all through the active employment of new forms of cooperation.

In his reply, Mr. Todor Zhivkov emphasised that Bulgaria has always been a supporter of the mutually beneficial cooperation, all the more, when this cooperation is carried beyond the framework of traditional trade. The Bulgarian leader pointed out that more thought should be given to the question of how effective and how appropriate are certain views in support of embargoes and trade limitations. History will denounce and reject all such doctrines, he said.

Tomorrow Mr. Todor Zhivkov will have meetings with the emperor of Japan, Hirohito; the prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone; the minister of foreign affairs, Shintaro Abe; and with other prominent Japanese politicians and public figures.

Talks With Officials

AU271854 Sofia BTA in English 1718 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 27 (BTA correspondent) -- During the second day of his visit to Japan, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, had important and very useful meetings. They will undoubtedly help promote and deepen the multifaceted and mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan.

Today the Bulgarian head of state was the guest of His Majesty Hirohito, emperor of Japan, at the Imperial Palace. They exchanged wishes for the successful development of Bulgaria and Japan. In their common opinion, the existing favourable climate in bilateral relations is to the benefit of better mutual understanding, as well as to the strengthening of world peace and security. Another visit, which Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic [as received], paid today, was to the official residence of Japan's prime minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone. The Japanese head of government gave a luncheon here in honour of the distinguished guest.

During the luncheon, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views expressing goodwill and common desire for the activation of Bulgaro-Japanese relations. Besides, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone and Mr Todor Zhivkov made speeches.

Expressing his satisfaction with this third visit to Japan by State Council President Todor Zhivkov, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone said: "We appreciate it especially that over all that time since your first visit in 1970 for "Expo-70" in Osaka, you have been taking care of the state promotion of our bilateral contacts."

Having noted the importance of contacts for the strengthening on bilateral relations, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone laid emphasis on the activation of reciprocal relations which is a contribution to mutual acquaintance and cooperation. "I believe that this visit of Your Excellency Mr Zhivkov will usher in a process of further strengthening of the cordial contacts between our two peoples and will be of considerable significance not only for the development of our bilateral relations but also for the cause of peace and progress in the world," stressed Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone. He said that at the "Expo-85" world exposition, the goals of which is to seek ways for human progress, Bulgaria's subject is "Children", the groundwork of humanism and a treasurehouse of inexhaustible opportunities.

State Council President Todor Zhivkov evaluated the development of Bulgaro-Japanese relations as successful and observed the presence of favourable conditions for an expansion of trade and for enhanced cooperation in the field of science and technology.

Bulgaro-Japanese economic, scientific and cultural contacts are being promoted on the basis of mutual benefit, and Bulgaria's government favours their further development in scope and depty, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised.

Noting that for forty years now mankind has been able to prevent a world military conflict, and that it has benefited enormously from this period of peace, Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "Therefore, we are all the more responsible for the fate of peace, especially at this point when the world situation is seriously exacerbated, We give our backing to everybody seeking and prepared to seek ways to remove the nuclear war threat, to expand international cooperation in the interest of all people on the planet," Mr Todor Zhivkov said, stressing that with the existence of opposing social systems, the only reasonable foundation to build international relations on are the principles of peaceful co-existence. I believe, he said, "that the 'Expo-85' world exposition serves precisely such highly humane purposes".

Today Bulgaria's head of state was visited by Mr Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs. Japan's chief diplomat expressed his conviction that this visit by Mr Todor Zhivkov will be a fresh contribution to the activation of the useful and constructive dialogue between the two countries. The two gave a positive assessment to the relations between Bulgaria and Japan and considered questions of mutual interest.

Mr Todor Zhivkov was also visited by Mr Roichi Takeuchi, director-general of the Science and Technology Agency. They noted that the promotion of techno-scientific progress and of the scientific exchange is only to the benefit of the advancement of human civilisation and of the successful development of the countries.

Also today, the State Council president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria received Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, prominent Japanese political functionary, former secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and until recently Japan's foreign minister.

Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, met with the first leaders of the Japanese Communist Party (J.C.P.): Mr Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the CC of the J.C.P., and Mr Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the CC of the J.C.P. They briefed each other on the most topical issues facing the two parties and emphasised that the present day foremost priority is the struggle for peace and security in the world and for the removal of the nuclear threat in depending on mankind, for no more Hiroshimas and Nagasakis. They also expressed a wish for the expansion of inter-party contacts.

Tonight the Japanese-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation gave a reception in honour of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON TRIAL OF SERGEY ANTONOV, OTHERS

Health May Deteriorate

AU241837 Sofia BTA in English 1803 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 24 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian physician expressed the opinion that during the trial against Sergey Antonov, which is to start on May 27 in Rome a serious deterioration of the state of health of the slandered Bulgarian citizen may occur. This deterioration may find expression in "a depression, a drop in his mental activity and a limiting of his defensive abilities".

Prof. Dr. Ivan Temkov, who has examined Sergey Antonov several times in Rome, pointed out that after the period of a prolonged detention by the Italian authorities and the various forms of juridical investigation, "Antonov has developed a lingering critical state of the personality with depressive characteristics, with certain persistent thoughts and with anxiety followed by a depression".

"I am almost positive", the outstanding Bulgarian psychologist, who is the director of the Centre for Cooperation With the World Health Organisation for Research and Education in the Sphere of Mental Health, said in an interview published today in RABOTNICHESKO DELO, "that the progress of the trial with all the repetitions of non-existent facts and maybe with the fabrication of new hostile accusations and interpretations against Antonov, will deliver a second heavy blow on his as it is upset and quickly exhaustible mind. This trial will be a second, much heavier stress for in the very beginning it will be directed towards the liquidation of the hope for the recognition of his innocence and for his release and complete rehabilitation".

As is known Sergey Antonov will be put to trial in Rome on the slanderous accusation of having taken part in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II, committed in May 1981.

According to Prof. Dr. Temkov it will be necessary to carry out periodical consultations on the health of Antonov during the trial. It would be necessary to take measures for the sustaining and protection of his mental state from substantial changes so that he would be able to endure this long and painful trial. The deterioration of Antonov's state of health may hamper his active self-defence before the court and expecially before the jurors who are not specialists.

BTA Head Interviewed

LD270917 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 26 May 85

[Program entitled "Contributions to the Antonov File" presented by Erno Kiraly]

[Excerpt] [Kiraly] On the eve of the Antonov trial Tivadar Keller, MTI correspondent in Sofia, asked for a Bulgarian view of the case. He asked Boyan Traykov, director general of the BTA news agency, what people in Antonov's own country think of this strange trial. After all, there are still people alive in Bulgaria today with personal memories of the Dimitrov trial, which was far more significant in its effect, but was identical as far as the motives behind the trial were concerned.

[Begin recording] [Keller] The Italian investigation organs have been trying unsuccessfully for 2 and 1/2 years to find proof of Antonov's guilt. In spite of that, they have decided to put Antonov on trial. How would you assess this decision by the Italian judiciary?

[Traykov speaking in Bulgarian with superimposed Hungarian translation] I have explained on several occasions -- and I repeat it again now -- that over the past 2 and 1/2 years absolutely no proof has been found that shows or even suggests that Antonov and the other two Bulgarian citizens had anything to do with the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II. In spite of that, their trial is about to begin. Why is there any need for a trial? In my view the purpose is to launch a third phase -- following, first, Antonov's arrest, then the conclusion of the investigation -- of maintaining a long-term anti-Bulgarian and antisocialist campaign and to enable them to declare the slanders true by forcing a possible court judgment to go against the three Bulgarians.

[Keller] Mehmet Ali Agca, the pope's would-be assassin, who has kept in touch with the outside world from his prison cell, is the only source of the charges leveled against Antonov. As you yourself have put it in your book about the so-called Antonov case, it may rightly be assumed that Ali Agca's accusations against Antonov were directed by others. In your view, who was behind Ali Agca?

[Traykov] The terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca, who attempted the assassination, is the only source of the accusations. Still, I think that one can expect a few surprises at the trial that is about to begin. What I have in mind is that it is possible that the organizers of this conspiracy will conjure up a second or a third or even several more witnesses and accusers who will attempt to help Agca in strengthening his credibility. I consider it impossible for the organizers of this conspiracy not to take into account the fact that this single witness has been completely discredited. Public opinion cannot accept his claims as true. It would be impossible for the organizers not to think of the dictum of traditional law that, on its own, one witness is no witness. But just as 100 rabbits will never equal a horse, similarly 100 witnesses will not amount to a single proof. I think that however many witnesses and accusers are found to be against Antonov, they cannot prove something that never happened, namely, that Antonov or any other Bulgarians had any part in this assassination attempt. It would be completely impossible.

[Keller] According to the signs, the so-called Antonov case is part of an anti-Bulgarian political campaign. In your view, who are the organizers of this and what are the political motives behind the campaign?

[Traykov] Naturally, we have no documents in our possession that would name those behind this campaign. Regardless of this, we have grounds for guessing who they are. I would like to begin by saying that the idea of the so-called Bulgarian connection came from a CIA -- that is to say -- an American source. Consequently, the launching of an anti-Bulgarian campaign leads to those circles that maintain the atmosphere of tension and confrontation in the world. Naturally, there are other facts, such as the major participation in that campaign by the University of Georgetown. It is well-known that at this university anticommunist ideas are thought up and disseminated. I would also have to add to that the active participation of the Italian secret service. And what are the political motives? Well, there is a fundamental fact -- a basic argument -- with which I can answer that question. It is the following: Who has an interest in disturbing East-West relations? Who needs to weaken trust between peoples? This is the policy of NATO and certain circles of the United States. As I said earlier about confrontation, the intention is to bring about the failure of the process that began with Helsinki. These are the circles that are interested in this anti-Bulgarian campaign.

[Keller] Knowing the process of investigation in Italy and of the decision to prefer charges against Antonov and the others, what kind of judgment do you expect at this trial?

[Traykov] We are looking ahead to this trial with great calm, confident that it will result in Antonov's release. We know that it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that pressure will be exerted on the Italian court. I know that, in the absence of proof, this trial will have a political character. I also know that even though the Italian court is described as independent, nonetheless, that body is, in one way or another, the court of its own class -- namely the bourgeoisie who are the capitalists. As a result of that, it cannot be completely independent when it tries this case. At the same time, I am convinced that Antonov will be released, because however hard they try, they cannot prove his guilt and, therefore, they cannot sentence him. This is why we are very firm in our conviction that he will be released. [end recording]

BTA Issues Declaration

AU261804 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 26 May 85

["B.T.A. Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 26 (BTA) -- A court trial is to open in Rome on May 27 on the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II. There are three Bulgarian among the defendants: Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev.

The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, which has stated it on more than one occasion, now reiterates it most categorically and responsibly: the Bulgarian nationals Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev do not have and cannot have anything to do with any terrorist actions whatsoever, the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II included. They are absolutely innocent! The charges against them do not rest on any legal grounds. It is a question of a political provocation targeted on the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on other socialist communist countries.

This position has been entirely confirmed in the actual circumstances as established by the Italian investigation, too. Not even a single piece of evidence has been ever found to substantiate the charges preferred against Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev, not a single serious argument which would even call into question their innocence. The only argument, with which the Italian investigation has been left, is the totally false testimony of the criminal Mehmet Ali Agca who, despite his lack of credibility, is cast in the role of a witness for the prosecution in this court trial against the Bulgarian nationals.

The international community have already realized and got convinced of the slanderous character of the ideological campaign against the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This conviction is evidenced in the numerous features, carried in publications of different political orientations, which reject the "Bulgarian connection" and point to trials leading to the NATO intelligence services. Statements negating the provocation have come from a number of prominent public figures and intellectuals, from jurists and journalists, from people in many countries. A number of authoritative international organisations, including the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, have come up with declarations urging the release of Sergey Antonov. The world public opinion has undertaken significant initiatives such as the report released by the international commission comprising most outstanding lawyers, the public committees in defence of Antonov which are being set up in many countries of the world. All these voices for justice and goodwill are unanimous that the conspiracy surrounding the case of Antonov and the other Bulgarians creates an atmosphere of mistrust and is directly harmful to the understanding among the peoples, that it is aimed at further escalation of international tensions.

The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY expresses the hope of the Bulgarian public that the court hearings and rulings will be objective and impartial. Our public insists that the slanders of the criminal terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca be utterly refuted, that the three Bulgarian citizens be found absolutely not guilty and that Sergey Antonov be released.

First Day of Trial Reported

AU280658 Sofia BTA in English 0600 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Rome, May 28 (BTA correspondent) -- The second trial in the assassination attempt against the supreme pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church Pope John Paul II opened here yesterday.

At 9:30 a.m. the Carabinieri first brought in the innocent Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov, who has been held in prison or under house arrest for two years and six months now solely on the basis of the slanders of the twice convicted neofascist assassin and Turkish terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca. Ali Agca and his compatriots Musa Serdar Celebi and Omer Bagci were herded separately one after the other into the adjacent barred defendants' cages.

Also under Agca's "testimonies", Bulgarians Zhelyo Vasilev and Todor Ayvazov have been named defendants in this trial.

The rest of the accused, currently residing abroad, are Turkish citizens Oral Celik and Bekir Celenk.

Sergey Antonov's mother Mrs Ivanka Antonova, his 14-year old daughter Annie and his sister Ms Tanya Georgieva were present in the courtroom.

Nearly 500 reporters have arrived here from all over the world to cover the trial.

The Court of Assizes is sitting in the following panel: Presiding Judge Severino Santiapichi, Judge Ferdinando Atolico (vice-president), and the lots-selected jury: six full members and six substitutes.

The prosecution is represented by Dr Antonio Marini, deputy prosecutor general of the republic with the Roman Court of Appeal.

Having read the list of the defendants and introduced their defence lawyers, the presiding judge called upon the defence lawyers for submissions.

Making reference to some telex from a U.S. attorney, court-appointed lawyer Castagnino asked for an adjourment of the trial with the aim of filing a civil suit for damages on behalf of Ms Anne Odre, subject of the U.S.A., one of the two tourists wounded by Ali Agca in the shooting in St Peter's Square. The prosecutor did not object against this plea.

The counsels for Sergey Antonov's defence, lawyers Prof. Giuseppe Consolo and Adolfo Larussa, pleaded energetically against this request, stressing that Articles 102 and 136 of the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure preclude one such action. At the same time, it was emphasised that no such plea had been made during the first trial in the pope's attempted murder (July 1981).

Lawyer Manfredo Rossi and his assistant Goffredo Giorgi represent Col. Zhelyo Vasilev, former secretary of the military attache to Rome, and Mr Todor Ayvazov, former cashier of the Bulgarian Embassy.

In a long and well-grounded presentation Sr Rossi contested the right of the Italian Criminal Court to try the two Bulgarian nationals, pleading their immunity from trial on criminal charges as provided under the 1961 Vienna Convention which regulates diplomats' rights and obligations.

After more than two hours of in camera deliberations on the objections, the presiding judge was just on the point of announcing the decision when he was interrupted by the frantic screams of terrorist Agca, the star witness for the prosecution: "In the name of God the everlasting and the Almighty. I am Jesus Christ. I am here to announce the end of the world." The criminal was immediately ordered out of the courtroom.

In the subsequent silence Judge Santiapichi read the decision overruling the two objections and set the time for the afternoon session.

The hearing was resumed with a short presentation by the deputy prosecutor general of the republic. He stressed the need to bring in additional witnesses who have not been called by the prosecution. The presiding judge granted the motion and said that the question would be considered later on. Mention was made of the names of Valcin Oezbey, member of the neofascist organisation of "The Grey Wolves", Eslan Esmet, arrested in Holland for carrying a weapon of identical caliber as that used by the assailant Mehmet Ali Agca, Abdullah Catli, expert in forging papers and suspected of having supplied Ali Agca with the false passport used by the criminal in his trips across Bulgaria, and Oral Celik, who according to information of the deputy prosecutor general of the republic has been detained by the competent French authorities and is one of the Turkish suspects in the shooting of Pope John Paul II.

After a short interval, Presiding Judge Santiapichi called Mehmet Ali Agca, who said he was going to speak in Italian, "as he understood and spoke well" this language. In spite of that, the presiding judge recalled that simultaneously interpreting should be carried out in Bulgarian and in Turkish.

From that point on there was a small havoc in the courtroom of the Roman Court of Assizes, as a result of which the hearing had to be interrupted twice and finally terminated. The pretext was as both unpleasant and preposterous: It turned out that there was a hitch in the courtroom audiosystem and neither the judges and the jurors, nor the defendants and the attending reporters, observers and especially the lawyers could hear the questions put by the presiding judge, who spoke in Italian, the replies by Mehmet Ali Agca, and the respective translation into Bulgarian and Turkish. In view of this, the presiding judge terminated yesterday's hearing and set the next one for this morning.

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 26 MAY

AU261526 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1500 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, a delegation of the Polish Army arrived in our country today, headed by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Poland's minister of national defense. At Sofia airport the guests were cordially welcomed by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, by Colonel General Velko Palin, head of the social and national security department of the BCP Central Committee, as well as by deputy ministers of national defense and foreign affairs, by generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Wladyslaw Napiera; PPR ambassador to Bulgaria, as well as military attaches from socialist countries, were also present at the airport.

SFRY INDUSTRIAL, ENERGY COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD232012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Energy and Industry Rade Pavlovic had talks in Sofia with Bulgarian Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Andrey Lukanov on current industrial cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and possibilities to further increase bilateral trade and long-term economic cooperation. Both sides assessed that the realization of the agreement on joint deliveries of goods concluded in January this year should be accelerated and the quality of the deliveries improved.

Rade Pavlovic also had talks with ranking officials in a number of Bulgarian ministries regarding the increase of bilateral trade, the further development of long-term forms of cooperation, particularly in industry and energy. The talks also specified that Yugoslavia will continue to export electricity to Bulgaria.

During the examination of economic cooperation up to 1990, the possibility of expansion in many fields of the chemical industry, particularly in the paint and varnish, cosmetic preparations and detergent industries was pointed out.

The possibilities for Yugoslavia to obtain gas from the Soviet Union via Bulgaria from the Jantburshk pipeline was examined. The gas pipeline from Bulgaria would satisfy the demands of Macedonia, southern Serbia, Kosovo and Montenegro.

Pavlovic headed the Yugoslav delegation at the CMEA commission for the coordination of cooperation in the manufacture of nuclear equipment session. He assessed the session as important for the further development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the CMEA member-countries in this field.

Pavlovic also had talks with Bulgarian Government representatives on deliveries of Yugoslav equipment for the Bulgarian nuclear power station Kozloduy and with Polish Government representatives on deliveries of similar equipment for Polish nuclear power stations.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH USSR SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU232044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] A protocol on talks between the Bulgarian Ministry of Production and Trade in Consumer Goods and the Soviet Ministry of Trade delegation visiting Bulgaria, was signed in Sofia today.

A draft agreement was discussed in connection with economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two ministries for the 1986-1990 period.

The protocol envisages an increase in the exchange of goods and an expansion in scientific-technological cooperation that includes joint development of subjects connected with perfecting research in the sector of consumer demands and in connection with the efficient development of the trade network.

The two ministries will expand their cooperation in the use of electronic-computer equipment in connection with the operation of trade processes.

BEGINNING OF NEW MBFR ROUND VIEWED POSITIVELY

AU231853 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 21 May 85 p 3

[Anastasia Ivanova special report from Vienna: "Words Should Be Supported by Deeds"]

[Text] The 36th round of the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe is opening in Vienna. Delegates from 19 European countries, as well as from the United States and Canada, will once more meet in the historical "Redoutensaal" of Vienna's Imperial Palace in order to resume their efforts, pursued throughout 11 years, to reduce the numbers of army personnel and the amount of combat equipment in the area as regards their absolute numerical correlations. In addition, the reduction is supposed to preserve the relative parity between the two blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- which existed before the beginning of the negotiations. Progress in these negotiations is likely to produce real political detente, coordinated with detente in the military sector, so that peace and European security may be consolidated and the principle of not affecting the interests of either of the two sides may be preserved.

Apart from the common understanding expressed by all participants in the meetings as regards the importance and significance of the negotiations, we still cannot say that any progress whatsoever has been achieved during the negotiations. Throughout several years some of the Western delegates have been proposing all kinds of obstacles to the negotiations, while verbally declaring their readiness to contribute to the settlement of controversial issues. The constructive proposals submitted by the Warsaw Pact member-countries were answered with efforts to protract the negotiations, to change the subject, and to seek unilateral advantages. Loyal to their consistent policy of peace and just settlement of all controversies, the socialist countries participating in the negotiations continue their efforts to find a way out of the existing stagnation at the Vienna meetings. In the present circumstances of international tension, their efforts for businesslike, fruitful negotiations are not only evident, but also supported by practical actions.

The European public expects that the forthcoming 36th round of Vienna negotiations will confirm not only in words but in deeds the readiness of the Western participants to achieve real progress, which has been verbally declared on so many occasions.

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS

AU221336 Sofia BTA in English 1202 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the CC of the Parti Congolais du Travail (PCT), president and head of the Government of the Congo, ended their official talks at which they confirmed the desire of the two countries to further promote the fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation in various fields.

A new feature of the Bulgaro-Congolese relations is the Declaration for the Promotion of the Relations of Friendship and Cooperation Between Bulgaria and the Congo signed today by the two leaders. This document provides for the broadening of the contacts in the political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural spheres, for the further cementing of the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the PCT, between the parliaments and governments, between the public, scientific and creative organisations of the two countries. It is an expression of the resolution of Bulgaria and Congo to contribute to the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

Later Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso was officially seen off at the Sofia airport. He will continue his visit with a tour of Bulgaria. [sentence as received] The Congolese guest was seen off by Mr. Todor Zhivkov and other officials.

PLO'S QADDUMI TALKS WITH IVANOV, OTHERS

AU231557 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, visited our country from 20 through 23 May 1985. He held talks with Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Faruq Qaddumi was also received by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, as well as by Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and by Dr Kiril Ignatov, chairman of the Bulgarian Society for Friendship With the Palestinian People, who is also chairman of the Bulgarian Red Cross Central Committee. During the meetings he held in our country, Faruq Qaddumi briefed his hosts on the most recent developments in Middle East problems and on the situation within the Palestinian resistance movement.

On the Bulgarian side, the consistent stand of the BCP and Bulgaria on the Middle East situation and on foreign policy issues was expressed. The necessity of joint actions and of intensifying the struggle of all progressive forces in the Middle East against the policy of racism, Zionism, and reaction was stressed on the Bulgarian side. The necessity of unity among all detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement based on patriotic and anti-imperialist principles was further pointed out.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES HUSAK ON ELECTION

AU241733 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 1985 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent the following message to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president:

Dear Comrade Husak, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the entire Bulgarian people, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your reelection to the post of president of the CSSR.

Your unanimous reelection to this high-ranking post is a new expression of the respect for you and for your fruitful activities to the benefit of the Czechoslovak people, as well as recognition for your great contribution to the CPCZ and in building a developed socialist society in your country, as well as for your effort devoted to Socialist Czechoslovakia.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the relations between our two parties, countries, and people will continue in the future to be intensified on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of the unity of the states belonging to the socialist community, in the interest of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

With all my heart I wish you, dear Comrade Husak, vigorous health, happiness, and new success in your work involving great responsibility for the future prosperity of the CSSR, for the victory of peace and socialism.

HUSAK END OF MAY VISIT TO USSR ANNOUNCED

LD241410 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, is to pay an official friendly visit to the USSR late in May. The visit will take place at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER DUMAS PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Chnoupek, Dumas Exchange Speeches

LD232100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a festive dinner today in Prague in honor of the French guest, Roland Dumas.

In his speech he stated that the conversations that just ended showed an agreement of opinions on a number of important questions, particularly the key one -- that an improvement in the international situation is not only necessary but also realistic. As far as the CSSR is concerned, he emphasized that we are convinced that with sufficient political will and respect for the principles of equality and equal security, the development of peaceful cooperation and a revival of the policy of detente are possible. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to recall the long tradition of Czechoslovak-French relations and emphasized our interest in regular political dialogue on a high level between both countries.

Roland Dumas expressed the wish that the renewal of political contacts between France and the CSSR should also manifest itself in the economic sphere in a considerable widening of trade exchange. He also expressed himself in favor of replacing threats by dialogue in relations between different parts of Europe. It is important that the conference on increasing confidence in Europe, the sixth session of which has begun in Stockholm, should arrive at important military measures, which are politically binding, verifiable, and refer to the whole of Europe. In addition to these measures, France will also welcome measures concerning the reduction of nuclear arms and the limitation of the military use of space.

We wish, Roland Dumas said, that the United States and the USSR will succeed in reaching an agreement and significantly reduce their arms.

Visit Viewed Positively

LD242339 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 May 85

[Commentary by editor Vacla Chadraba]

[Text] The visit of the French foreign minister had been anticipated with great interest, not only because Roland Dumas, after a long 19 years, became the first French diplomat to visit our socialist state, and not only because relations between both countries ranked in the past among the richest. Socialist Czechoslovakia has emphasized through its highest party and state representatives on more than one occasion that it is always interested in maintaining friendly relations with every state that positively influences the creation of an overall international atmosphere of mutual understanding.

These ideas were reiterated by President Gustav Husak when he received the French guest in Prague Castle on Thursday. Worldwide problems, East-West relations, economic questions, and a broad range of Czechoslovak-French relations were the focus of attention during the talks.

It would be a mistake to think that at the present time we are starting at point zero and that the foreign ministers of the two countries have had to search for ground on which to erect the newly built foundations of partnership and cooperation. In this respect, many talks and many joint actions have been carried out in past years. I have in mind the 1975 visit of Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal to France as well as the talks held in Paris in the same year and in May 1984 by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. There is also the signing of a program for cultural and educational exchanges and scientific cooperation between France and the CSSR. There is a similar agreement on cooperation between Charles University and the Sorbonne in Paris. Moreover, the 11th Congress of the France-Czechoslovakia Society was held this year, at which well-known artist Marcel Marceau took his seat for the first time on the platform. Afterwards, the first meeting between French and Czechoslovak sister cities took place in Vitry near Paris. We have also opened in the French capital a center for the dissemination of Czechoslovak scientific and technological information in order to be able to provide detailed information to our French partners about the possibilities of our economy, since many unused areas remain in mutual trade.

The talks held by Roland Dumas with our officials, which have just ended, not only noted this fact but also sought common ways of tapping these possibilities. Discussed were prospects for intensifying economic relations, especially by way of cooperation in production, cooperation in the export of capital goods to third markets, and other modern methods.

One must, however, first of all list the revitalization of political contacts. Comrade Chnoupek made it aboslutely clear that the urgent questions of security and cooperation between the countries of the East and the West cannot be resolved lastingly and fundamentally without France. The words of the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs delivered at a gala dinner assess unequivocally the current visit and our view of mutual relations. We are interested in seeing the high level political dialogue between the CSSR and France become regular. I am convinced that this visit will be a valuable contribution to it and that it will contribute to the development of mutually advantageous contacts and to revival of the process of the relaxation of tension in the interest of security and peaceful cooperation in Europe.

Antifascist Memorial Visited

LD241440 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] At Strecno, near Zilina, today French Minister of External Relations Roland Dumas, who is now on an official visit in the CSSR, paid tribute to the memory of the fallen French participants in the antifascist resistance. On the summit of Zvonica Mountain, he laid a wreath at the memorial to 56 French partisans. Senator Louis Longequeue, chairman of the French-Czechoslovak Friendship Group in the Senate and mayor of Limoges; Pierre Henri Dessaux, French ambassador to the CSSR; and other members of the delegation paid tribute to the heroic defenders of Strecno. Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek also laid a wreath at the memorial.

Lieutenant General Grantisek Sadek, acting deputy chairman of the Federal Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters, made a speech in which he underlined the heroism, courage, and selflessness of the French partisans in the Slovak national uprising. As an expresseion of respect for shared combat traditions, he presented the French guests with the highest distinction of the union -- the Meritorious Antifascist Fighter Medal. After that, Roland Dumas left for Banska Bystrica.

Visit Ends

LD250819 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Roland Dumas, French minister of external relations, yesterday ended his official visit to the CSSR and left Prague for France. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives.

STROUGAL RECEIVES BRITISH TRADE MINISTER

LD241357 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] In Prague's Hrzan Palace today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Paul Channon, minister for trade for Great Britain. The two representatives emphasized the two countries' interest in deepening mutual relations in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. They paid attention to the prerequisites for extending economic and scientific-technological cooperation, including opportunities for production cooperation and specialization that is an important factor in raising the volume of foreign trade. They noted that it is also necessary to seek ways of progressing in cooperation on third markets.

The British trade minister was also received today by Jaromir Obniza, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific and Investment Development.

BALDRIGE MOSCOW TALKS SEEN AS HOPEFUL SIGN

AU241408 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 85 p 7

[Jozef Janto commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "Dawn After Seven (Fruitless) Years?"]

[Text] The journey of U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige to the USSR, his reception by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, and the talks with USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev, is being accorded in the West, but particularly in the USSR, the flavor of a sensation. Agencies quote from the letter of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which M. Baldrige handed over to the highest Soviet representative, and which, among other things, expresses in general terms the wish to expand trade between the two countries.

To tell the truth, this is not an ordinary journey already, because this is the first time Soviet-American trade talks have been held at such a high level after a 7-year break. Also the wish to expand trade, expressed in the Reagan letter, can be interpreted as a truly great interest of the U.S. trade circles to resume and normalize the broken-off trade relations between the two superpowers.

It is, however, necessary to unequivocally stress that the United States is to blame for the fact that they were broken off. The United States, or better said, the Washington administration, wanted through various trade "sanctions" and embargoes to "force the USSR to its knees," as these embargoes and "sanctions" were often and extensively commented on in the West. But what was less discussed was the fact that they did not harm the Soviet economy at all. On the contrary, they had a negative impact on the American economy, on its foreign trade. Let us present only one example: According to the British paper THE TIMES, in the first months of the current year the U.S. trade deficit constituted more than $10 billion a month.

That deficit is contantly growing, and it is being estimated that for 1985 as a whole it could reach $150 billion. That alarms not only entrepreneurs and businessmen, but also realistically thinking politicians in the United States, who see in the foreign trade and budget deficits (about $200 billion annually), caused above all by the Pentagon's feverish arms buildup, the real possibility of new difficulties emerging in the economic as well as in the social sphere of the United States.

The USSR always was and is "for stable relations with the United States, based on equality and mutually respecting legitimate interests," Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said on Monday. "The policy of confrontation, which already collapsed in the recent past, is particularly dangerous in the present situation, because it contains the danger of catastrophic consequences for many nations, including the American people."

One should not succumb to the illusion that the current Soviet-American trade talks and the agreements signed in Moscow will yield a radical improvement in the two superpowers' trade relations. It depends only and solely on the United States whether it honorably fulfills its agreements in that sphere, whether it eliminates the obstacles it itself has put in the way. Their expansion would certainly be helped in particular by an agreement, as proposed by the USSR, on banning the arms buildup in outer space, on freezing the nuclear arms buildup and, finally, on scrapping nuclear weapons. There is an opportunity for this Geneva, where the second round of the Soviet-American negotiations on these problems will begin at the end of May. And there is no need to say that trade, the expansion of trade also provide an opportunity for improving relations in other spheres, particularly in the military-political sphere.

REAGAN COMPROMISE ON MISSILES SEEN AS 'MANEUVER'

LD241334 Prague CTK in English 1220 GMT 24 May 85

["President Reagan's 'Compromise' a Demagogic Maneuver -- by Jiri Stolar" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Washington, May 24 (BTK) -- President Reagan attempted in the last three days to win Congress for approval of the production of strategic MX missiles. A White House announcement last night that he was reducing the planned 100 to 50 missiles turned out to be a clever demagogical maneuver.

As opposition was forming in the Senate to approve a resolution cutting the number of MX missiles to 40, the President offered a "compromise" which worked perfectly in Congress: The missiles will continue to be produced, only the Pentagon will draft a new plan for their deployment and will be getting money slower for them. Eventually Reagan won a promise from the senators that he may later get the permission to order the full original number of 100 missiles from arms manufacturers.

Reagan said today the "compromise" proved the support his program of strategic modernization received from the two main political parties. Senator Sam Nunn, who had sought a reduction in the number of missiles, felt satisfied because this was not allegedly a victory for anything "but national security".

The Americans were to be persuaded how democratically their rulers governed. However, no one told them that it was important for their security and peace that offensive missiles be not produced at all.

NIER, RANKE HOLD TALKS WITH FRG REPRESENTATIVES

Nier Meets Disarmament Envoy

LD241800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier received for a talk on Friday Ambassador Dr Friedrich Ruth, the FRG Government's parliamentary commissioner for disarmament.

Proceeding from the observation made during the talk between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Moscow, that never again will war emanate from German soil, Kurt Nier underlined the GDR's resolve to make a constructive contribution to the safeguarding of peace and to disarmament. Hence, the GDR welcomes the Soviet-American negotiations on the whole complex of space and nuclear weapons and supports the Soviet proposals aimed at preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth.

This policy of the GDR determines also its conduct at the United Nations, the Stockholm conference, the Vienna negotiations and the Geneva disarmament conference. Kurt Nier characterized as especially dangerous for peace the U.S. program to militarize space that threatens to launch an arms race in space and on earth of unprecedented dimensions. Participation in this program would have only negative consequences for the situation in Europe and for relations. The two German states will have to make their contribution to prevent a militarization of space.

Ambassador Dr Ruth was in Berlin for consultations on questions of disarmament with the main department head of the GDR Foreign Ministry, Ernst Krabatsch.

Culture Agreement Discussed

AU241228 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday, 22 May, the eleventh negotiations on concluding a culture agreement between the GDR and FRG Governments took place at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The GDR delegation was headed by Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. The FRG delegation leader was Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's standing mission in the GDR. It was agreed to continue the negotiations.

Legal Aid Talks

AU241227 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday, 22 May, another round of talks between the GDR and the FRG on regulating legal aid by agreement took place in Berlin. The delegations were led by Dr Hans Ranke, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Justice, and by Dr Klaus Kinkel, state secretary in the FRG Ministry of Justice. It was agreed to continue the negotiations.

SED'S HOFFMANN ENDS STOCKHOLM TALKS, DEPARTS

LD241925 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 24 May 85

[Excerpts] Stockholm, 24 May (ADN) -- A GDR military delegation, led by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, ended its 4-day visit to Sweden today. The delegation was seen off at Arlanda Airport by Anders Thunborg, defense minister of the Kingdom of Sweden.

In official talks, which were also concluded today, the two ministers noted with satisfaction that the visit helped to strengthen the good-neighborly relations between Sweden and the GDR, built on the basis of mutual trust, and to develop the cooperation between the two states and armies. In the talks between Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Defense Minister Anders Thunborg, it was once more affirmed that safeguarding peace is the most important question of our time, and that state contacts at all levels are useful for this objective. Despite differing social systems, there are many common viewpoints that could facilitate the work of creating greater security between the two states.

HONECKER WELCOMES CEAUSESCU-LED DELEGATION

LD280849 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0827 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- A party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania under the leadership of the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, arrived on Tuesday morning for an official friendship visit to the GDR.

The delegation is visiting at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who very warmly welcomed Nicolae Ceausescu and the members of the delegation at Berlin's Schoenfeld Airport. Numerous citizens of the capital provided an enthusiastic reception for the representative of the fraternal socialist country. There was a military ceremony in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu.

Delegation Listed

LD281113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- Together with Erich Honecker, members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo, among them Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman, and Horst Sindermann, People's Chamber president, welcomed the guests.

The members of the Romanian party and state delegation headed by Nicolae Ceausescu are: Emil Bobu, Political Executive Committee member and RCP Central Committee secretary; Gheorghe Oprea, RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee member and government first deputy prime minister; Ion Stoian, Political Executive Committee candidate member and RCP Central Committee secretary, and chief [title as received] of the section for foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member and minister of foreign affairs; Ion Sirbu, RCP Central Committee member and vice president [title as received] of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity; Constantin Mitea, RCP Central Committee member, adviser [title as received] to the secretary general and. [ending of item as received]

ADN, XINHUA SIGN 2-YEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD242109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (ADN) -- Agreements on further deepening cooperation between ADN and the Chinese news agency XINHUA were concluded in Beijing today. The agencies' two directors general, Guenter Poetschke and Mu Qing, on the basis of the existing treaty, signed a working protocol for the next 2 years that aims to develop news and photo exchanges. The protocol says that cooperation will be developed in the interests of strengthening friendly relations between the GDR and the PRC, strengthening socialism in the two states, and preserving and consolidating world peace.

The meeting was attended by GDR ambassador Rolf Berthold. On the same day, the ADN director general was received for talks in the chief editorial offices of RENMIN RIBAO, the central organ of the Chinese Communist Party, and of the CHINA DAILY.

AXEN, HAEBER ATTEND FRG MISSION RECEPTION

LD240658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- On the occasion of the anniversary of the promulgation of the FRG Basic Law, a reception was held in the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR on Thursday. Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission, welcomed as guests Hermann Axem and Herbert Haeber, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee; Prof Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other personages of GDR social life, among them Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

GHANA'S OBENG TALKS WITH CONSTRUCTION MINISTERS

AU241221 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 85 pp 1-2

[Herbert Koss dispatch]

[Excerpts] Berlin -- On the third day of his visit, Paul Victor Obeng, coordinating secretary of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, conducted talks with technical ministers. Once again the intentions of both the GDR and Ghana to develop cooperation were underscored.

On Wednesday 22 May Wolfgang Junker, GDR minister of construction industry, had a friendly meeting with Paul Victor Obeng.

The interlocutors expressed their satisfaction with the state of cooperation achieved between the GDR and the Republic of Ghana in the field of building industry. At the same time they discussed opportunities to expand and deepen this cooperation. Pertinent agreements to this end are being prepared.

On the same day, the Ghanian politician had friendly talks with Rolf Kersten, GDR minister of heavy machinery and equipment building. The interlocutors assessed that economic relations between the two countries have developed well in the past few years on the basis of agreements. In the heavy machinery and equipment building sector this applies to cooperation in the field of building machinery for construction and roadmaking.

On Wednesday afternoon, government head Paul Victor Obeng visited the GDR state border to West Berlin at the Brandenburg Gate.

PRC'S LI PENG ARRIVES, MET BY MARJAI

LD272033 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] One of the deputy chairman of the Chinese Government arrived in Hungary this evening. Li Peng was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. The Chinese guest is accompanied on his visit to Hungary by the deputy ministers of foreign affairs and foreign trade and the deputy chairmen of the State Planning Commission and the State Science and Technology Commission. Earlier, Li Peng held talks in Warsaw with Polish Premier Jaruzelski. It was noted that economic contacts, in particular, had developed well and Polish-Chinese trade had increased at a fast pace.

LOSONCZI REJECTS PARDON PLEA FOR FORGACS

AU271345 Paris AFP in English 1127 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (AFP) -- Hungarian President Pal Losonczi has turned down a plea for the pardon of the stage director Rezsoe Forgacs, who was sentenced to seven months imprisonment in February on charges of "pornography and fascism", dissidents said here today.

They said Mr. Forgacs himself and a group of intellectuals, including the film director Miklos Jancso, had submitted a petition to the president at the end of April asking for clemency. President Losonczi was said to have dismissed their appeal last week. Mr. Forgacs refused to go into prison on April 10 to begin his sentence and is still at liberty, the dissidents said.

He was assailed last summer in Tolna, in southern Hungary, for using nude women in his play "Ezra Pound Cantos", based on the work of the American poet. The play had been praised by critics when it was staged earlier in Budapest. The play came under attack in the press shortly before the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Communist Party in March, when warnings were repeated against Western influences in culture.

VERESS, MARJAI MEET ROMANIA'S PUNGAN ON TRADE

AU232138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Budapest, AGERPRES 23/5/1985 -- The Romanian foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister, Vasile Pungan, conducted talks in Budapest with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade of the Hungarian People's Republic. They examined the way in which the (?provisions for) Romanian-Hungarian trade in 1985 were being implemented and agreed concrete steps for a further growth and diversification of trade, in concordance with the possibilities offered by the development of the two countries' economies. The two ministers covenanted a programme apt to contribute to a more dynamic growth of bilateral goods exchanges over the next five years, the promotion of broader cooperation in and specialization of production, the diversification of forms of collaboration, including joint activities in third markets.

The Romanian foreign trade minister was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. Satisfaction was expressed for the ascending course of bilateral economic ties and the need was highlighted to step up joint efforts for the continual development and diversification of cooperation, the ensurance of stable prospects for the two countries' economic exchanges, especially by starting long-term cooperation in and specialization of production projects.

KURON SENTENCE QUASHED, JAWORSKI APPEAL REJECTED

AU251727 Paris AFP in English 1714 GMT 25 May 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, May 25 (AFP) -- A Polish appeal court today quashed a three month jail sentence given to dissident Jacek Kuron for his role in a May Day counter demonstration organized by the banned trade union Solidarity.

But an appeal against the same sentence given at the same time to Solidarity official Seweryn Jaworski was rejected by the court here.

After today's hearing Mr Kuron was taken back to Rakowiecka Prison in Warsaw where he has been since May 2. The KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leader was expected to be released after formalities had been completed.

Mr Kuron, who was spent 10 of the past 20 years in Polish jails for his political activities, accused one militia officer of giving a false testimony. He said he only wanted to negotiate to avoid injuries.

The court chairman Julia Zdunczyk heard from Mr Kuron that the demonstration had been peaceful and the slogans, such as "Solidarity Lives" and "freedom for political prisoners" were non-aggressive.

The defence highlighted the contradictory evidence of two police officers. One said the march was dispersed after Mr Kuron's arrest, the other said Mr Kuron "had convinced the demonstrators to fold up their banners."

Four marchers said the order to disperse was given after Mr Kuron's talks with the police.

Despite demanding the upholding of the sentence the prosecutor paid tribute to Mr Kuron as "a man of some ability, very well known in Poland, who has his enemies as well as his supporters."

He has countless charges against his name, the first in 1962 for an open letter to the Polish Communist Party, and he has never before won a case.

Mr Jaworski's lawyer said the court could not uphold his sentence after having released Kuron, but the court accepted the evidence of several police witnesses who said the former Solidarity official at the Warsaw steelworks had taken an active part in the demonstration and did not leave it when told to.

Mr Jaworski, 54, was arrested at the steelworks an hour after the march had been broken up.

After the hearing opposition militants were wondering what importance to put on the clemency shown toward Mr Kuron today, up to now it has been unknown in political cases.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said from his home in Gdansk that "it shows anything is possible in Poland." But he warned against drawing optimistic conclusions for the future.

Kuron Released

AU262026 Paris AFP in English 2024 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 26 (AFP) -- Jacek Kuron, a founder of the KOR Workers' Self-Defence Committee, was freed today after winning an appeal yesterday against a three-month sentence for his part in a May 1 counter-demonstration.

Mr. Kuron, 51, had been expected to be released tomorrow, in line with usual court procedure. His early emergence from Rakowiecka Jail was seen as a sign that the authorities did not want any buildup of supporters, relatives or media tomorrow.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Kuron said he considered the verdict to be "fair," although he stressed his view that it had been an "individual decision" by the judge at his appeal, Julia Zdunczyk.

The police testimony had been "very badly prepared," he thought, adding: "I do not think it was a question of a political choice."

His sentence was quashed after four weeks, on grounds of lack of evidence.

The case turned on Mr. Kuron's part in a peaceful demonstration here by 10,000 supporters of Solidarity, the outlawed trade union.

The prosecution charged that he had disobeyed police orders for the crowd to disperse, while Mr. Kuron maintained he had firstly negotiated with the police and then personally gave instructions for the demonstration to end.

DENMARK GRANTS ASYLUM TO PZPR CC MEMBER ZIMNICKI

AU251437 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Copenhagen, May 25 (AFP) -- Jozef Zimnicki, a member of Poland's ruling Central Committee, has been granted political asylum in Denmark, Danish radio said here today.

Mr. Zimnicki has been living in Denmark since February when he and his wife, daughter and son-in-law sought refuge in Copenhagen after arriving on the Polish ferry from Swinoujscie, northern Poland, the liberal daily POLITIKEN reported.

The paper quoted the chief of the police intelligence service, Mr. Henning Fode, for saying that all four refugees were put through a security check. The refugee authority has found housing for Mr. Zimnicki and his family the paper said.

The Polish official gave dissatisfaction with conditions in Poland as grounds for claiming asylum, the conservative daily BERLINGSKE TIDENDE wrote, adding that the defection was held secret partly at Mr. Zimnicki's request.

The Foreign Ministry confirmed that Mr. Zimnicki is in Denmark but refused all further comment on the case.

Jozef Zimnicki, a fitter from the Bobrek steel plant in Bytom, was one of 80 worker members of the 200-strong Central Committee.

PRC DEPUTY PREMIER LI PENG CONCLUDES VISIT

Meets Ministers

LD242331 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng has visited the Tarnobrzeg sulfur basin, where he acquainted himself with the development and achievements of the sulfur mines and processing plants. The guest also met with Minister of Chemical and Light Industries Edward Grzywa, with whom he discussed cooperation in constructing and operating Chinese sulfur mines. He also talked to Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry Janusz Maciejewicz, with whom he discussed cooperation in the motor industry. In a statement (?for the press), Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng said that China intends to sign a long-term trade agreement with Poland; (?it is) interested in technical exchange. In the opinion of the deputy prime minister, the prospects for bilateral cooperation are very good.

Signs Trade Agreement

LD252318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Plenary talks between the official PRC delegation, led by Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng, and a Polish delegation, led by Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski, were held today. The state of mutual economic and trade relations and prospects for their development in the near future were discussed. A long-term trade agreement, which envisages a further growth in mutual turnovers in the coming 5-year period, was signed at the end of the talks. Poland will import from China: rice, tea, cotton, fabrics, clothing, and fabric and rubber shoes. Our exports will comprise, among other things: power plants and boilers, mining equipment, automobiles, metallurgical products and copper.

Meets With Jaruzelski

LD271451 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng, who is visiting Poland. During their talks, the development of relations between Poland and China, particularly in the economic sphere, were assessed positively. The recent rapid increase in trade exchange between both countries is an expression of this. Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed the significance Poland attaches to cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. He stated that, in the present tense situation, the cooperation of the socialist states in the international arena, particularly the initiatives taken within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, is of immense significance for preventing the threat of a nuclear war, caused by the policy of imperialism, and for defending peace and the peaceful cooperation of all peoples.

Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng elucidated China's views on key international problems, stressing the will to act in the cause of peace, which is a fundamental condition for the successful building of socialism.

Further Details Reported

LD271839 Warsaw PAP in English 1716 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 27 -- PUWP CC first secretary and Poland's prime minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski received at the office of the Council of Ministers here today Vice-Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Li Peng, now on a visit to this country.

The two favourably assessed the development of Polish-Chinese relations, especially in the economic field. This is manifested by a fast growth of trading exchange recently, including meeting halfway some needs of the Polish side.

Establishing the Polish-Chinese intergovernmental committee for economic, trading, scientific and technological cooperation between the Polish and Chinese governments as well as signing the trade agreement for the years 1986-1990 create a good basis for deepening and broadening economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

The two confirmed the will of the two governments to broaden contacts and to develop relations based on the principle of mutual benefits.

Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about actions taken by the Polish Government to achieve complete economic equilibrium, to overcome the results of restrictions imposed on Poland by some Western states and to speed up economic development of this country as well as significance attached by Poland to the cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. He stressed that in the present tense situation cooperation between socialist states on the international arena, including especially initiatives taken within the Warsaw Treaty, are of great significance for preventing a threat of nuclear war posed by the policy of imperialism and for the defence of peace and peaceful cooperation between all nations.

Vice-Premier of the Chinese State Council Li Peng informed the Polish premier about main directions of actions taken by his government to further develop and to perfect the Chinese national economy. He presented China's views concerning key international problems and stressed the will to act for the benefit of peace -- the main condition of the favourable building of socialism.

The talk held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere was attended by Poland's Vice-Premier Janusz Obodowski. Present was Chinese Ambassador Wang Jinqing.

Leaves for Hungary

LD272138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Li Peng, PRC deputy premier, ended his official visit to Poland. During his stay, the Chinese guest held economic talks, visited industrial plants, and places of national remembrance. On the last day of his visit Deputy Premier Li Peng was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Li Peng left Poland for Budapest, where he will be staying at the invitation of the Hungarian Government. Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski paid farewell to the guest at the airport.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO DOLJ COUNTY

AU241037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0909 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1985 -- On May 24, after the working meetings and dialogue he had with working people of industrial and farming units in Olt County, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu started a working visit to Dolj County, south of the country. The first unit visited was the Intercooperative Economic Association in the Commune of Amarastii de Jos. The Romanian head of state's visit to that part of the country continues.

Speaks at Craiova Rally

AU241540 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1426 GMT 24 May 85

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech at the 24 May mass rally in Craiova occasioned by his working visit to Olt and Dolj Counties -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: To begin with, I would like to extend warm and revolutionary greetings to you, to all participants in this big mass rally, and to the inhabitants of Craiova municipality and Dolj County, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and myself personally as well as best wishes for success in your entire activity. [cheers, chants]

We are paying a working visit to Craiova municipality and Dolj County. Yesterday, we visited certain localities and agricultural and industrial units in Olt County. Generally speaking, we have gained pleasant impressions from our visits to two large industrial units in Craiova and to two agricultural farms, where we were positively impressed with the overall stage of agricultural activities. We have also gained good impressions from what we could see yesterday afternoon in Dolj County.

During our visits today to several enterprises, we could ascertain that the working people there, as well as all working people in Craiova municipality, Dolj County, and throughout the country, are firmly engaged in fulfilling the 1985 plan and are firmly working, under the leadership of party bodies, to expediently implement this year's plan and thus conclude the 5-year plan with ever better results, so as to increase their contribution to promoting the fatherland's overall development and raising Romania to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, during our visit to several agricultural units, we could ascertain that the cooperative and state agricultural workers, experts, and machine operators are striving to obtain ever richer crops this year. Generally speaking, the crops are good, and if we continue to work firmly along these lines, we can obtain a good harvest, as was established at the working meeting held at the end of 1984. We must ensure that the agriculture in Dolj, Olt, and throughout the country produces appropriate crops to fully meet the country's requirements and to increase the contribution made by agriculture to developing our socialist fatherland and raising the people's overall well-being. [cheers, chants]

For the results attained in the industrial and agricultural units visited and for the activity being carried out in agricultural and other sectors, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to all working people in Dolj and Olt Counties, as well as wishes for ever better results in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan and concluding this year with outstanding results, thus occupying a leading place in the competition between all the country's counties. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally in Craiova, I would like to congratulate all working people in industry and other sectors, our cooperative peasantry, and all working people in agriculture for results attained thus far and to wish them to obtain even better results in all counties and in all industrial, agricultural, and other sectors, so as to conclude the 1985 plan and the 1981-85 5-Year Plan with the results established for this development stage of Romania, thus raising our fatherland to higher peaks, enhancing its material and cultural strength and strengthening the fatherland's defense capacity, independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, almost 5 months have passed in 1985. We started this year under difficult winter conditions. Especially in the first 2 months, we failed to fully implement plan provisions and Dolj County also registered certain arrears. It is true that in the following months, March and April, the results were much better and the county managed to recover part of these arrears; however, there is much left to be done to fully recover the lags registered in the first months and to ensure the commendable fulfillment of plan provisions.

The managements and councils of the units visited, as well as the working people with whom I talked, firmly pledged to expediently fulfill the plan provisions. I am convinced that all working people in all Craiova and Dolj units as well as those from Olt County and throughout the country will do their best to quickly recover all lags and firmly proceed to fulfilling the plan and even exceeding this year's plan provisions. We can do this and must do everything possible to accomplish it. [cheers, chants]

During the Political Executive Committee meeting held yesterday morning, we discussed in detail various steps to be taken in June and the following months in order to expediently fulfill the plan. The decisions adopted at that meeting were published in broad outline. However, I would like to stress at this big mass rally, that we proceeded from the belief that we have everything necessary in all sectors of activity -- an appropriate material base, a sound technical base, and good production units -- to fully implement our targets and even attain an additional production. Moreover, we have strong working people's collectives, a strong workers class with high professional and technical training, and good engineers, foremen, and experts in all fields. We also have a peasantry with high agricultural training and good experts in agriculture and all fields of activity. Hence, we have a strong force of producers, owners, end-users, and masters of Socialist Romania, who can -- and I am convinced that they will -- commendably fulfill this year's plan, by taking resolute action in a revolutionary spirit. [cheers, chants]

We must work firmly to better organize activity in all industrial, agricultural, and other units; we must strengthen order, discipline, and the spirit of responsibility of each one at his workingplace. Let us ensure that each unit becomes a strong citadel of revolutionary struggle and that each collective operates as a revolutionary struggling detachment for raising Romania to higher peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

We must resolutely work to further increase labor productivity, on the basis of the organization, mechanization, and automation of activities in all fields of activity. We must ensure that the issue of product quality and technical level becomes the daily concern of each worker, engineer, and expert in every field. The problem of quality is decisive for the further development of our fatherland and for ensuring that Romanian products are competitive on foreign markets and of high technical level, as befit the wonderful builders of socialism and communism in Romania.

At the same time, we must carry out steady activity to reduce material and energy consumption, cut back production costs in general, and thus increase economic efficiency and profitability in all fields. Let us firmly apply the new economic mechanism, self-administration, and self-management; let us ensure that the working people's collectives -- in their capacity as owners, producers, and end-users -- work to attain ever higher profits and constant increases in the national income, thus creating conditions for the necessary means for the country's overall development and continuously raising the people's material and cultural well-being, the supreme goal of our Communist Party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

We must take responsible and revolutionary action in all fields and pay greater attention to raising the professional and technical training of workers, all experts, and the working people in all fields of activity. We must never forget that only by constantly raising the professional level in all fields will we be able to increase the overall quality and technical level and utilize the highly technical machines and equipment available to all sectors. I have often said in the past, but I wish to say again, that the decisive role devolves upon the people, workers, engineers, foremen, experts, the peasantry, the working people in all fields, science, culture, education. All of us, in full unity, must do everything to steadily raise the level of training and understanding of new problems raised by the development of our socialist society, by proceeding from the fact that we must always act in a revolutionary spirit and be ready to do our best for the greatness of our fatherland and for the people's well-being. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, while giving priority to implementing the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, we never forget that we must carry out steady international activity to expand cooperation and friendship with all states, regardless of social system. The fulfillment of our programs, as well as the programs of other states and peoples can only be accomplished under conditions of peace and peaceful cooperation. Therefore, we must do everything to contribute to a policy of peace with all peoples in the world.

Let us act firmly to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, for disarmament, and for defending the supreme right of people and nations to existence, freedom, independence, life, and peace. [cheers, chants]

The decisions adopted yesterday by the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front on intensifying the struggle for peace and cooperation with all peoples in the world prove the unanimous determination of our socialist nation to do everything to contribute to halting the dangerous course of events toward a nuclear catastrophe, stopping the deployment of all kinds of missiles in Europe and throughout the world, eliminating all kinds of nuclear weapons from the surface of the earth, and putting an end to the introduction of weapons in outer space. We are firmly convinced that, by working in full unity, the nations have the necessary strength to impose peace in the world, ensure the free development of each nation, and build a world of peace, without arms and wars. [cheers, chants]

From this big mass rally in Craiova, I would like to stress the determination of Socialist Romania and of our people to continue to do everything and spare no effort to ensure the triumph of the ideals of peace, solve the complex problem facing contemporary mankind through peaceful negotiations, bring about the renunciation of the policy of force and threat of force, establish a new international economic order, and create a world in which each nation can develop freely and independently, in accordance with its own wishes and without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion, I would like to again express the conviction that the working people in Craiova and Dolj will do everything to conclude 1985 with ever better results, so as to occupy a leading place in the socialist competition between our fatherland's counties. Since I know the working people in Craiova and Dolj very well, I would like Dolj and Craiova to occupy a leading place, and if you work resolutely I would welcome your occupation of first place in this year's competition. [cheers, chants]

I wholeheartedly wish you and all inhabitants of Craivoa and Dolj ever greater successes in your entire activity, much health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

SCINTEIA VIEWS SHORTFALLS IN OIL PRODUCTION

AU241103 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Pertre Cristea article: "More Crude Oil for the National Economy -- Developing the Energy and Raw Material Base of the Country"]

[Text] In all sectors of activity, but particularly in the extractive industry that ensures our country's own raw material and energy resources for the national economy, exemplary fulfillment of the plan of item-specified production represents one of the major conditions for implementing the targets established for this year and for the overall 5 year plan period. Achieving the planned production of crude oil and gas -- to refer only to these fields -- have particular, we could say vital, importance for fulfilling the plan provisions in other branches of the national economy. Therefore, at the recent working meeting of the RCP Central Committee Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, advised that decisive actions must be taken for overall plan fulfillment and for implementing the programs regarding the ensurance of raw material bases, particularly crude oil, natural gas, and energy.

After the harsh winter, during which the oil workers had to face great difficulties, courageously struggling outdoors against the unusually severe frosts, spring has come and the efforts of these people are reflected in increasing crude oil production, day by day and month by month. The 12.6 million metric tons of crude oil and 32.85 billion cubic meters of natural gas established in the plan for 1985 represent the minimum production required by the national economy from the country's own resources. Undoubtedly, the oil workers have always known how to keep their word and have known how to answer the calls of the party with workers devotion. It is all the more imperative for them to act with all their skill and energy to make up the shortfalls and commendably fulfill the plan.

In this respect, one must mention the fact that in April average daily production increased by 705 metric tons as compared to March. As a result of the forceful measures taken, the utilization of modern technology, and a better organization of labor the units within the Bolintin Drilling and Extraction Trust succeeded in extracting 320 metric tons of crude oil per day more than in March. Average daily production within the Bioldesti Trust has also increased by 130 tons and within the units of the Arad Trust by 115 metric tons. Also in April, four big oilfields -- Ticleni, Mosoai, Marghita, and Gaiest -- fulfilled their monthly production plan and, in addition, partially recovered the shortfall from the first 3 months of this year. All these results prove the efficiency of the measures taken and the ability of the oil workers collectives to mobilize to commendably fulfill the plan.

Despite the positive results attained by various brigades and oil fields, overall significant shortfalls still persist in this branch compared to planned oil production, extraction in the first four months of this year being below the possibilities and the envisaged tasks of all oil trusts. There are many reasons for this nonfulfillment and during the last 10 days of April they were thoroughly examined by the leadership of the Oil Ministry together with the county party bodies. Most of them concern shortfalls in organizational work both in brigades and oil fields; poor quality of some overhaul and repair work; lack of sufficient concern for recruiting and training personnel necessary to increase the number of overhaul and repair work brigades; and an inadequate supply of installations, equipment, and spare parts.

Based on these examinations, action programs were established for every oil field, deposit, and production brigade, pointing out the existing possibilities in the entire oil industry for commendably fulfilling the plan for May and for the whole of 1985. Now it is imperative to act in the spirit of the recommendations that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, gave to the oil workers to intensify their efforts and increase crude oil and natural gas production in every possible way. In this respect here are some of the major action directives.

Every Newly Opened Well To Be Effectively Connected to the Production Flow.

In this year's crude oil production the newly opened wells drilled at lesser, and particularly those drilled at greater, depths are of great importance. In accordance with the plan provisions for the period January-April, 467 new wells, with an estimated production of 164,700 metric tons, should have been opened and connected to the production flow. Owing to the difficulties during the first months of this year, only 238 wells have been opened, their share of crude oil production being 56,153 metric tons. This is why firm actions must be taken in every unit to intensify drilling activity. It is true that in April the drilling plan was fulfilled and even overfulfilled by 5,034 meters for the ministry as a whole, while 6 of the 19 drilling units did not succeed in fulfilling their plan provisions. This situation demonstrates that there are still great unused reserves as regards the utilization of the technical base available to drilling units.

Based on the program endorsed at the Political Executive Committee meeting of the RCP Central Committee on 9 March, the management of the oil fields and of the trusts, in cooperation with the Cimpina Research and Design Institute, and the party bodies and organizations must accelerate drilling work in areas with the best prospects such as: Slavuta, Bradesti, Virteju, Valuta, Bibesti, and others. By sinking and putting into operation the planned wells in the above-mentioned areas a production increase of 1,000 metric tons per day can be achieved. In order to completely fulfill the drilling plan firmer measures must be taken to shorten the duration of dismantling-transportation-assembly work of the drilling installations and of preparing the sites on time, but particularly to mechanizing work and the transportation of large numbers of installations in large quantities.

Likewise, one should operatively extend to all units the experience accumulated by certain drilling rigs at the Bolintin, Arad, Pitesti, and Boldesti Trusts in the utilization of plain friction bearing bits and certain improved drilling fluids, with a view to speed up the drilling of wells.

Maximum Efficiency in Overhauling and Carrying Out Capital Repair

The statistics issued by the Ministry of Petroleum reveal that at the beginning of May some 800 wells were still waiting for overhaul, capital repairs, or flow tests.

It is quite obvious that oil production sustains serious losses when such a large number of wells stay idle, be it for just one day. Hence the need to improve the activity of overhaul teams. The number of wells closed down for overhauls and repairs is so large owing to shortcomings in the oil workers' own activity, as well as to deficiencies in supplying equipment and materials for the overhaul operations. Likewise, the suppliers of equipment and installations must efficiently and responsibly resolve the problem of increasing the durability of certain equipment. For example, the operating span of a deep-well pump has decreased by about 40 percent in recent years, something which led to more overhauls.

To all this one should add the insufficient concern with recruiting and training the necessary workers and setting up new overhaul teams, as well as deficient organization of maintenance and repair work for hoists and installations and the poor quality of certain operations. Shortening the time in which overhaul and capital repairs are carried out -- a basic prerequisite for greater oil production -- and raising the training level of the manpower are issues of primary concern for the managements of rigs, for trusts, and for party bodies and organizations. Could the management of the Arad Drilling and Extraction Trust claim that it responsibly dealt with the problem of recruiting and training people for the overhaul teams when it is a fact that in the first 4 months of this year it failed to organize a single such team out of the 17 scheduled for this period? The same thing can be said about the managements of Bolintin and Moinesti Trusts, which failed to approach this problem in a serious manner.

Keeping all wells operational, extending their operating span between two overhauls, and maximally reducing the execution of overhaul work are compulsory prerequisites for attending the oil and gas extraction plan.

Smooth Supplies of Parts and Equipment -- a Key Requirement for Better Utilizing All Wells

The level of oil and natural gas production does not depend on the activity of oil workers alone. They know how to work with devotion and passion and rummage in the deep in order to dig out "the black gold." However, without the contribution of the lathe man, who turns out the pistons and liners of pumps, and without the contribution of the steel workers who prepare the casing pipes -- in other words, without proper supplies of materials and spare parts -- the oil workers cannot carry out their activity under normal conditions at the envisaged rate. The large number of idle wells is also due to the fact that a number of industrial units failed to fulfill their tasks toward the oil workers.

Here are just a few current examples of lags: 46,000 steel liners, in the Neptun Enterprise of Cimpina; 9,200 tons of casing pipes, in the Republica Enterprise of Bucharest; and 2,600 extraction pipes, in the Roman pipe enterprise. Therefore, the oil workers should be better supported by working people in other fields in their efforts to recover lags and fulfill the production plan for crude oil and natural gas.

In the spirit of requirements set by RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the most important task of the oil workers is to strongly mobilize their force and creative energy to expediently fulfill the plan for May and the entire year. It is now essential that all oil units should work resolutely and responsibly in order to increase the utilization level of all wells, improve their technological and functioning regime, expand the recovery of crude oil from deposits, intensify drilling operations, and speed up the opening of new wells. These are primary requirements for fully implementing the 1985 production plan for crude oil and natural gas and for increasing the contribution of oil workers to securing the country's raw material and energy base.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

Met by Dascalescu

AU261541 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1517 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/5/1985 -- Robert Mugabe, chairman of the African National Union, prime minister of the Zimbabwe Republic, arrived in Bucharest, on Sunday, May 26.

He was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport, which was flying the state flags of the two countries, by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, by government members, by other Romanian officials.

'Warm, Friendly' Talks Held

AU261930 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Talks took place in Bucharest today between Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Robert Mugabe, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

During their talks, the two prime ministers stressed with satisfaction the relations of close friendship, militant solidarity, and multifaceted cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples and emphasized the great importance of the meetings and understandings in Bucharest and Harare between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Robert Mugabe, ZANU chairman and prime minister of Zimbabwe, which stand out as events of particular importance in the upward evolution of these relations.

Within this framework, the two sides discussed concrete aspects of developing trade and expanding Romanian-Zimbabwean economic cooperation and expressed their determination to give new scope to bilateral relations in the interests of both peoples and the cause of peace, national independence, and understanding among others.

The talks took place in warm, friendly atmosphere.

Meets With Ceausescu

AU271830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/5/1985 -- On May 27, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, met with Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwean premier expressed his belief that the new dialogue would open further prospects to the development of the fine links between the two countries, parties and peoples.

It was shown that the relations between Romania and the Republic of Zimbabwe were grounded on a solid basis and the need was underscored for action to carry into effect the understandings reached during the summit dialogue and find new ways and modalities of expanding the ties between the two countries and peoples, their manysided collaborations.

Opinions were also exchanged on international questions and the necessity was brought to the fore to intensify the people's fight and all states' efforts to halt the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to strengthen international peace and security.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Robert Mugabe reiterated their solidarity with the Namibian people's fight, under SWAPO [South-West African People's Porganization] leadership, to eliminate foreign domination, for freedom and complete national independence, and condemned the attempts of the Pretoria government to maintain the illegal occupation of Namibia. At the same time, the policy of racism and apartheid in South Africa, the policy of aggression and destabilization that country promotes against indépendent-states in southern Africa were blamed.

The solidarity of Romania and of Zimbawe was expressed with the peoples' fight for national independence and sovereignty, for safeguarding their right to self-reliantly decide their socioeconomic development path, without any outside interference.

The meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual esteem, was attended by Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, and Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende.

Departs 27 May

AU271905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, ACERPRES 27/5/1985 -- Robert Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union, prime minister of Zimbabwe, concluded the working visit he paid to Romanian on May 26 and 27 leaving Bucharest on May 27. The Zimbabwean premier was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of Romania, members of the government, and other Romanian officials.

CEAUSESCU LEADS DELEGATION TO GDR 28 MAY

AU280751 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0738 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/5/1985 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, left for the German Democratic Republic on May 28 in the morning, for an official visit of friendship, at head of a party and state delegation.

The delegation includes: Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, other Romanian officials. The presidential aircraft took off at the Otopeni Airport at 9.00.

CEAUSESCU VISITS ENERGY SOURCES EXHIBITION

AU271936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/5/1985 -- On May 27, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu examined at an exhibition the achievements scored in the utilization of new and reusable energy sources as well as their development prospects.

Romania gives priority to the utilization of new and reusable energy sources with a view to cutting hydrocarbon consumption. A wide-ranging programme was worked out for the use of non-conventional energy sources as early as 1974. Scientific and technological engineering research work has been done to carry through this programme. As a result, studies have been made and plants have been designed for the use of solar energy, wind and geothermal power and biogas in a large number of industrial and farming units, in tourism, at home and in other spheres. As for reusable energy resources, their capitalization index is estimated to stand at more than 90 per cent in 1990.

Pointing to the important contribution new and reusable energy sources can make to providing the energy required for the implementation of the country's development programmes, Nicolae Ceausescu demanded that activity in that domain should be intensified.

Participating in the working visit were Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, executives of economic ministries, experts.

SED AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU241812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1728 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1985 -- A delegation of activists of the Socialist Union Party of Germany [SUPG], led by Wolfgang Muhelstaedt, deputy head of the agrarian section of the CC of the SUPG, paid a visit to Romania on an exchange-of-experience basis over May 20-24.

The guests from the German Democratic Republic conducted talks at the CC of the RCP headquarters, the Arges County RCP Committee, they met with executives of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, visited farms and sociocultural units.

At the end of their visit, the SUPG delegation were received by Ion Radu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CREDITORS AGREE TO RESCHEDULE FOREIGN DEBT

LD242328 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 24 (TANJUG) -- Representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Government and the governments of sixteen industrially developed countries and the state of Kuwait signed here today the "adjusted minutes" of a multilateral agreement regulating the deferment of 90 percent of Yugoslavia's debt principle which was to be repaid to the respective governments or their agencies in the period from January 1, 1985 to May 15, 1986.

A total of about 700 million dollars in principle will be deferred for nine years, with a four-year grace period.

The detailed conditions of the deferment will be defined in the course of this year in bilateral talks with each signatory of the "adjusted minutes."

PLANINC, OFFICIALS, LEAVE FOR U.S. VISIT

LD270941 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1011 GMT 27 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], left this morning for an official visit to the United States at the invitation of President Reagan. During her visit to New York and Washington the FEC president will have talks with representatives of U.S. political and economic life, including bankers.

In Washington the FEC president will have talks with President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, and other top-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration. While in New York she will meet Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, representatives of U.S. companies and banks, and the mayor of New York.

Milenko Bojanic, FEC member, Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials left for the United States with Milka Planinc.

At Belgrade airport Milka Planinc was seen off by Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Zoran Miskovic, FEC general secretary, and other officials.

Objectives Outlined

LD252343 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1510 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 25 (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming visit of the Yugoslav premier, Milka Planinc, to the U.S. represents a continuation of intensive contacts and a fruitful dialogue between the two countries.

The above was stated in Belgrade today by spokesman of the Yugoslav Government Zeljko Jeglic who, at the same time, stated the conviction that the visit will be a new incentive to development of long-standing good Yugoslav-U.S. relations, based on the principles of equality, non-interference and full respect for mutual differences.

Jeglic added that meetings and talks Planinc will have with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and other top U.S. officials will give an opportunity for an open exchange of views on current international issues and on questions concerning bilateral relations.

A particular attention will be devoted to possibilities for promoting economic cooperation, expanding Yugoslav exports, joint investments, industrial co-production, technology transfer and further development of financial cooperation. A number of these questions Planinc will also discuss with leading figures of major U.S. companies and banks, as well as with representatives of a number of international financial institutions.

Prior to her arrival in Washington, Planinc will be in New York on May 28 and 29 when she will meet with U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

BORBA Previews Trip

AU251650 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 85 p 6

[Vladimir Matovic article: "Yugoslav-American Relations: Reduction of the Gap"]

[Excerpts] Milka Planinc, FEC president, will visit the United States in the last days of May, at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan.

This has been officially announced, and additional information from business circles indicates that the Yugoslav delegation's visit to the United States will be of exceptional importance for the further development of our cooperation with the United States. From Yugoslav business sources it is learned that after the conclusion of the official part of these state talks, the members of our delegation in charge of economic matters will be joined by a group of our distinguished businessmen and will jointly conduct the second, unofficial part of the visit: visits to and specific agreements with respective American firms and businessmen. Soon afterwards, in the first part of July, within the Yugoslav-American Economic Council at Bled, the talks begun in New York and Washington as well as in other American industrial and financial centers visited by the Yugoslav businessmen will be continued.

Frankly and Critically

In connection with Milka Planinc's visit to the United States, it is pointed out in Yugoslav official circles that significant attention will be paid in these talks to economic cooperation and its further advancement. Political analysts point out, above all, the long-term continuity of Yugoslav-American relations; they also point out that Yugoslav-American cooperation has a wider significance as an example of equal relations between two countries with differing social systems and international positions in the world, and they stress the example that differences need not be an obstacle to the widest state cooperation to mutual benefit.

Despite the interest on both sides to expand cooperation in all fields, a gap has been more and more visible in Yugoslav-American relations in the recent past:

Figures show a reduction in the volume of economic cooperation, from $1.5 billion in trade at the beginning of this decade, to $1,052,000,000 in the past year (our exports amounted to $432 million, imports from the United States to $620 million). It is unnecessary to stress the justified dissatisfaction with such a development; it is even more understandable if one knows that despite the fact that the American side has striven for several years to open its market more widely to Yugoslav products, these products continue to amount to only 1 percent of U.S. imports.

An innovation in the forthcoming Yugoslav-American talks will certainly be the readiness by our side to frankly and critically point out and admit its own responsibility for this development in relations. The negative trends in the development of Yugoslav-American relations are certainly a consequence of the trends and situation in the international market: high interest rates, the strong dollar, and so forth. But they are just as certainly a consequence of our internal shortcomings, insufficient business attitude, and many problems arising at a higher level of industrial development. This is now discussed very critically by the Yugoslav side, with the intention that the shortcomings and omissions be perceived as thoroughly as possible, and that the best way to overcome the stagnation and development crisis be found as soon as possible.

"Jugo" Only a Beginning

It is unnecessary to stress how much Yugoslavia, which has economic cooperation with 140 countries, is particularly interested in advancing relations with the most economically developed country in the world. The Yugoslav side received with open pleasure the support which the highest representatives of the United States have on several occasions expressed for the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program of our economy.

The Yugoslav and American press, as well as business circles, paid particular attention in the past few days to the "contract of the century," the export of our Jugo cars to the American market. The first of 40,000 "Jugo 55" cars that Crvena Zastava of Kragujevac is to deliver to American customers in the next 12 months will embark for the voyage across the Atlantic in July.

According to the present contracts, in 1990 Zastava will export to the American market about 150,000 vehicles a year, worth over $700 million, double [as published] the value of all Yugoslav exports to the United States last year. The Yugoslav side stresses that this truly exceptional undertaking, one of the most significant ever contracted by the Yugoslav economy, may be but the beginning of large joint ventures in Yugoslav-American industrial and overall economic cooperation.

LCY GROUP CONCLUDES TALKS WITH FRENCH SOCIALISTS

Working Group Set Up

LD242254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 24 (TANJUG) -- The focal theme of the two-day talks held here between the delegations of the French Socialist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) were the initiatives to be taken by the French party, within the Socialist International, and the LCY, within the Movement of Nonalignment to stepping up the solution of certain international problems.

The heads of the two delegations, French Socialist Party First Secretary Lionel Jospin and LCY Presidency President Ali Sukrija told a joint press conference last night that the talks had covered also many topical international questions, including East-West relations, European security, cooperation in the Mediterranean, North-South relations, and the Middle East and Central American crises.

Jospin said that it was decided to form a Yugoslav-French working group to study problems in international economic relations and European cooperation. The two sides also agreed for representatives of Yugoslavia to take part in a colloquy on the "European cultural identity", to be held in Paris in June.

Jospin and Sukrija assessed as very positive the exchange of views between the delegations of the two parties which, regardless of the different ideologies and social systems, maintain traditionally good and steady cooperation.

Sukrija Meets With Mitterrand

LD242304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1908 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Paris, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The LCY delegation headed by Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today ended its official visit to France, where it spent 3 days at the invitation of the French Socialist Party [PS]. The highlight of 3-day, very fruitful and beneficial talks that the LCY delegation had in Paris was tonight's meeting between French President Francois Mitterrand and Ali Sukrija at the Elysee Palace.

During the Mitterand-Sukrija talks, which are reported to have taken place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium briefed his host on efforts made by the Yugoslav community to implement the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, particularly stressing the difficulties Yugoslavia is facing with regard to negotiations about the rescheduling of external debts. In this connection the Yugoslav side, while stressing the understanding so far demonstrated by Paris, noted that a greater support by France would be of exceptional importance, particularly with regard to the speedier tackling of Yugoslav financial demands.

After 1 hour of talks with the French president, Sukrija assessed the 3-day visit as very successful. He was speaking to a group of French and Yugoslav journalists. Tonight's meeting with the French president, as well as the 2-day talks with the highest-ranking leaders of the PS, were, Sukrija said, another opportunity for the comprehensive exchange of views on the further development of political, economic, and cultural relations between our two countries.

During the talks between Mitterand and Sukrija, it was stressed that both sides must be even more energetically involved in the development of economic and technological cooperation between Yugoslavia and France which, as is known, continues to lag behind the good and developed political relations.

Ali Sukrija and other members of the Yugoslav delegation also met today with a group of members of the French Senate, who hosted a luncheon given at the French Parliament.

The LCY delegation will leave Paris for Belgrade tomorrow morning.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE PAYS 2-DAY VISIT 25-26 MAY

Welcomed by Planinc

LD250836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0728 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, May 25 (TANJUG) -- Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe arrived here today on a two-day visit to Yugoslavia. Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc was at Belgrade airport to welcome Prime Minister Mugabe.

During the morning, Prime Minister Mugabe will lay flowers on the grave of President Tito. Official Yugoslav-Zimbabwean talks are scheduled to start later today.

Opens Talks With Planinc

LD252238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1918 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- In the spirit of traditional friendship and international understanding, talks were held today between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who is paying a brief working visit to Yugoslavia.

On the Yugoslav side the cordial talks were attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rikard Stajner, FEC member; and Josip Bkoal, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; and on the Zimbabwean side by Witness Mangwende, minister for foreign affairs; Kennedy Manyika, Zimbabwean ambassador to Yugoslavia; and Dr Mugomba, deputy secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The talks focused on the issue of the further promotion of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries, and on international issues of interest to both countries.

Both sides expressed readiness to continue to consolidate and expand comprehensive cooperation, particularly in the economic sphere.

Prime Minister Mugabe expressed his satisfaction with the results achieved by Yugoslav work organizations in helping Zimbabwe to realize a faster development. He placed particular emphasis on successful cooperation in constructing the conference center in Harare.

In the section of the talks devoted to international issues, great attention was paid to the problems affecting the African Continent, particularly southern Africa.

Yugoslavia reaffirmed its support for the efforts aimed at consolidating the independent and nonaligned position of the Frontline States, and denounced the aggressive actions and the policy of destabilization pursued by South Africa's racist regime in its relations with the region's independent countries. In this context both sides stressed the need for continued activity by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle to eliminate all forms of colonialism, racism, and apartheid in this part of the world.

Confers With Grlickov

LD251411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 May (TANJUG) -- Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today had talks with Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and president of the ZANU party, who is on a working visit to our country.

In a long, cordial conversation, which was also attended by Marjan Rozic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, both sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of traditionally friendly and extensive commercial contacts and cooperation and mutual solidarity between the SAWPY and the ZANU party.

During the talks the two sides exchanged views on movements in southern Africa and on issues connected with the decolonization of Namibia, as well as with support for and help to the SWAPO liberation movement, movements in southern Africa, the African National Congress, and the Pan-African Congress of Azania. Special attention was devoted to the importance which the SAWPY and the ZANU party have within the framework of their international activities, for the development of relations and for moral, political, and material aid to the peoples of southern Africa and their legitimate struggle for independence.

It was pointed out that in complex international conditions, particularly in Africa, there were attacks on the independence of African countries and interference in their internal affairs, which create barriers for progressive emancipatory trends on the African Continent. In such a situation both sides agreed that the activity and role of progressive, democratic, and peaceful political parties was of particular importance. So that our peoples become better acquainted with one another and that there be a better understanding between them, joint readiness was expressed for securing the continuity of dialogue and the further promotion of comprehensive cooperation and the work of sociopolitical organizations between the two countries.

Talks With Vlajkovic

LD261528 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, at the White House at Dedinje today and had talks with him on the promotion of bilateral cooperation and international relations, particularly in southern Africa. Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of Zimbabwe, also took part in the talks.

President Vlajkovic and Prime Minister Mugabe highly assessed Yugoslav-Zimbabwean relations, whose solid foundations were laid during the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for national liberation.

There have never been and never will be any misunderstandings in the relations between the two countries. These relations are continuing to develop successfully and to take deeper root every year. The friendship and closeness between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe are based on similar or identical views of the world situation.

According to the participants in the talks, Prime Minister Mugabe devoted a great deal of attention to the question of southern Africa. He stressed that the countries of that region are making great efforts to eliminate pressures, blackmail, and direct acts of aggression, carried out by the South African racist regime and thus to secure their own sovereignty and integrity.

Radovan Vlajkovic repeated on this occasion that Yugoslavia condemned in the strongest manner the acts of aggression and the policy of destabilization of the countries of this region by means of pressures, threats, and assistance from organized gangs that are carried out by the racist South African regime.

Support was expressed for efforts of African countries toward emancipating and consolidating their political and economic independence and developing free from pressures, blackmail, and foreign interference.

In the part of the talks devoted to the Nonaligned Movement, both sides stressed the need for its even more efficient activity aimed at looking for ways of effectively resolving international problems and eliminating hotbeds of crises.

They laid special stress on the difficult position of developing countries and the need for nonaligned countries to continue to devote full attention to this major international problem by means of adapting their actions to the needs of the present situation.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Prime Minister Mugabe highly assessed the results achieved at the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement on Namibia, which was held in New Delhi.

Hope was expressed regarding the success of the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries to be held in Luanda, which will be a fresh opportunity to demonstrate greater activity of the Nonaligned Movement in general, and in particular the nonaligned countries' support for southern Africa's liberation movements, their struggle for the definite abolition of colonialism, racism, and apartheid, and an even more efficient opposition to aggression in that part of Africa.

After the talks, Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister Mugabe.

Departs 26 May

LD261331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 26 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 May (TANJUG) -- Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, today left Belgrade after a 2-day visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport Prime Minister Mugabe and the members of his delegation were seen off by Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Rikard Stajner FEC, member; and Zoran Miskovic, FEC general secretary.

23 MAY SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE SESSION REPORTED

LD231736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Much time is spent in the organizations and leaderships of the Socialist Alliance, in its capacity as our front, and in other bodies, discussing different assessments of the situation in Kosovo. These assessments range from assertions that the political-security and the entire political situation in the province is now good and completely stable, to assessments in which all the results so far achieved are denied in a nihilist manner. In searching for a real assessment which lies between these two extremes, our organized socialist forces are exhausting themselves verbally at the expense of concrete action against the irredentists' counterrevolutionary activity and its causes and consequences, Milan Rakas said in his introductory report at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Milan Rakas went on to say that conditions had been created for the further effective struggle to eliminate all the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary activities of the irredentists and all other forms of nationalism, and that this could not be denied even by the greatest nihilists.

All the organized socialist forces of the SR of Serbia have been involved in the realization of the tasks established in the platform on Kosovo. Also of great importance has been the solidarity expressed, the support given, and the assistance extended by the subjective socialist forces of all our regions and the sociopolitical communities throughout the SFRY to the subjective socialist forces of Kosovo in their struggle against the irrentists and for the elimination of the causes and consequences of their activities.

But, Rakas stressed, the political-security situation is still characterized by the persistent underground activity of the irredentists, some of whose ideological centers we have failed to eliminate. Intranational relations are being exacerbated most of all by the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, which is being slowly and painstakingly reduced because of a variety of pressures which still exist.

Taking into account these starting points, Rakas said, we are searching in our discussion today for a reply to the question about how to continue, how to change the present state of affairs in Kosovo, with which we cannot yet be content. The reply to these two questions must be provided by all the socialist self-managing forces in Yugoslavia, and not only in Kosovo, because the issues involved are strategic issues of importance for the future of the whole country. Consequently, in his view, it is necessary to give up any further efforts to deceive each other in the forums when assessing the state of affairs. Instead, there should be action in all areas, and this should be our method of struggling against hostile activities everywhere, not only in Kosovo. This is something on which the Socialist Alliance -- as the front of all organized socialist forces, taught by the Kosovo experience -- should place more emphasis in the struggle against all forms of hostile activities in (?all) Yugoslav areas.

The direct activity of the organized socialist forces among citizens is also of particular importance with regard to the influence exercised among our workers temporarily employed abroad. Without such activity through our workers' clubs abroad, or during their visits to our country, it is impossible to prevent the enemy's influence on our workers abroad.

There is no need to stress that in the struggle against the constant irredentist pressure on our ethnic Albanian workers abroad we will have to do much more through our direct contacts with these workers than has so far been the case.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is exacerbating the political-security situation in Kosovo. It is also clear, he added, that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins represents an open door to the destabilization of the Yugoslav socialist self-managing and nonaligned community of equal nations and nationalities. The question which consequently imposes itself in an imperative manner is how to direct the organized action of the Socialist Alliance as the front of the organized socialist forces in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the SR of Serbia, and the whole country, in order to halt the process of emigration.

It is significant that in the search for a reply to this question we have already become aware of the urgent need to adopt new measures throughout the whole of our sociopolitical community in order to guarantee that the irredentist program slogan calling for an "Ethnically pure Kosovo," and all its grave consequences for the security and independence of our country and its threat to peace and stability in this part of Europe do not and cannot ever become reality.

From this viewpoint the Socialist Alliance and its leadership in all of our regions must struggle for the realization of the kind of activity which will contribute to the more rapid realization of the conditions needed in Kosovo for the most effective return of both families and individuals who have abandoned their homes under pressure of the counterrevolutionary events. This process of return has already started. Its beginning is accompanied by the efforts of the subjective forces in Kosovo, particularly the ethnic Albanian cadres, to create a climate of security for the returnees, as well as possibilities for employment and for resolving the returnees' other problems.

In the circumstances of high unemployment and other economic difficulties caused by economic backwardness, it is clear that this process of return will not assume wider proportions unless assistance is extended by the wider social community.

The movement of young expert cadres of all our nations and nationalities from all parts of the country within the framework of the realization of associated labor's planned participation in Kosovo's development program and the employment of cadres from Kosovo in other parts of the country also represent an important task. It is very important to ensure favorable living conditions in which it will be possible to successfully carry out the sociopolitical integration of the cadres who go to Kosovo from other parts of the country to find work within the framework of the planned development of Kosovo's economy. It is equally important that the Socialist Alliance, in every one of our republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina should pay much more attention to the question of the conditions in which ethnic Albanian citizens live and work when they find work outside Kosovo.

Rakas went on to point out that the arrival of new expert cadres in Kosovo is taking place very slowly. Consequently, the Socialist Alliance has major obligations concerning the creation of the conditions needed for the speedier implementation of this task. It is necessary to stress that this is a reference to social obligations of the subjective forces throughout the country, not only in Kosovo. It is obvious that this obligation must be linked most directly with the realization of the program of investing in the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo through the self-managing pooling of labor and resources between the work organizations of the socialist republics, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, and work organizations of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Opening Kosovo to cadres from the other parts of the country and opening all of our other areas to Kosovo will represent a major contribution to the creation and building of new, lasting, and healthy intranational relations. This will mean more favorable conditions for the more effective cultivation of brotherhood, unity, and realization of complete equality of all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo. This will be a contribution to the elimination of Kosovo's tragic situations and seeds of dissent.

All our socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina will contribute in the most concrete manner possible to the settling of the employment problem in Kosovo by meeting their obligation to Kosovo for its speedy development through self-managing pooling of labor and resources. It goes without saying that giving employment in all our regions to workers from Kosovo will alleviate the grave unemployment problems in the province. However, despite all this, it is necessary to stress that from the point of view of speedier employment, the subjective forces of Kosovo's associated labor and all the organizations of associated labor in the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina which are taking part in the process of self-managing pooling of labor and resources for the development of Kosovo, continue to be constantly duty-bound to observe the principle of rationalization in investments. It is necessary to stop the old harmful practice of investing resources in projects which have no socioeconomic justification either from the point of view of the raw materials situation or from the point of view of the speedier and more productive growth of employment, Rakas added.

Of particular importance for the subjective forces in Kosovo in the field of economic development is their own struggle for higher productivity, better utilization of the existing capacities, and greater work discipline and responsibility. All this and the whole socioeconomic development of Kosovo must be realized in keeping with the program of economic stabilization.

Rakas went to point out that an important question in the further development of the whole of our country, including the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, was that of family planning. It is well known that the adjustment of the birth rate to the country's optimum development possibilities is of importance for every country throughout the world.

In addition to the problem of the socioeconomic development of Kosovo, the process of solving the difficulties in education, science, and culture has been equally adversely affected, if not more so. At issue here are problems whose resolution will bear directly on the struggle for the young generation in Kosovo. The irredentist indoctrination, which has gone on for years, has poisoned the consciousness of quite a large number of young people in Kosovo. It is a well-known fact that altering consciousness demands long-lasting and painstaking ideological and educational work. The duration of this process of struggling for the young people will also probably be lengthened by the influence of the legacy of that part of the present indoctrinated generation on today's young people.

The possibilities here are great. The opening up of Kosovo's scientific institutions to the scientific institutions of other environments, and vice versa, will accelerate the process of differentiation and ideological alternation of consciousness in this sphere. The formation of joint cultural, artistic, athletic, and other societies and assocations without national divisions will also contribute to the faster alteration of the ideological situation in culture and sport.

However, through mutual cooperation and in all our other environments, the Socialist Alliance and its leaderships in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo must exert a much greater influence on the acceleration of the process of constant differentiation, on the basis of the LCY platform, among the cadres working in the spheres of education, science, and culture, Rakas stressed. This process has had a successful start. However, the socialist subjective forces in Kosovo obviously need much more support in this process from all environments.

The part of the LCY platform on Kosovo relating to public information is, in his view, gradually being realized. The major ideological problems which we had in this sphere immediately following the counterrevolutionary events, have been overcome. However, it is still significant that the Socialist Alliance and social organs of influence in the public organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the country as a whole, must constantly and persistently insist on unified ideological criteria in editorial policy. All press organs, to the same extent, must be resolute and unwavering in the struggle against all shades of irredentism and nationalism. In this connection it is important to constantly bear in mind the struggle against anti-Albanian attitudes. The Socialist Alliance must ensure that all the sources of information, through their activity, create preconditions for the objective, truthful, and timely informing of citizens on all events. At the same time we must always be aware of the harmful consequences of the unobjective reporting which took place immediately before and during the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in 1981. The fulfilling of this demand must not mean that rashness or hastiness be tolerated merely for the sake of speed. As is shown by the latest example of the reporting on the famous Gnjilane case, in which within the space of 2 days two completely different reports on the same event appeared, any hastiness can be very harmful and rebound like a boomerang.

The analytical, time-consuming preparations for this session of the federal conference, in which all leaderships and subjects of the Socialist Alliance, as a front, were involved, have once again confirmed that the key to the effective struggle to eliminate all the causes and consequences of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, lies in the more speedy and consistent development of the system of socialist self-management in which the decisive role will rest with the working class, as emphasized in the LCY political platform on Kosovo. After all, all analyses of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo in 1981 point to the fact that their perpetrators had fertile ground in both the undeveloped socialist self-management and in the strengthening of bureaucratic-etatistic relations in the province.

Of inestimable importance is the fact that an analysis of the counterrevolutionary events in 1981, and the struggle for the political stabilization in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, confirms that all shades of irredentism and nationalism met with, and still meet with, the fiercest resistance and most resolute destruction of their activity among the working class of Kosovo, which is the chief agent of progress and socialist self-management.

Proceeding from these experiences, the proposed standpoints insist that all the parts of the front -- the LC, the Trade Union Federation, the Socialist Youth League, the Veterans' Federation, the Federation of Reserve Officers, and all social organization and associations of citizens -- must develop their direct activity among the working people and citizens as fully as possible.

An analysis of practice in Kosovo, Rakas said, shows that where the Socialist Alliance has managed to raise the citizens in an organized manner and on a mass scale against the counterrevolutionary events, the irredentists have "come unstuck" in their very first attempts.

In places where the citizens of Albanian nationality, for example, have watched over the security and property of their neighbors of different nationality, the irredentists have not even dared to appear. But in these environments, interhuman and intranational relations are exemplary. And so, on this occasion, too, in Kosovo, our familiar revolutionary experience from all the battles won so far with the full, direct involvement of the citzens in these battles has been confirmed.

The enemy must be aware that ambushes have been prepared for him everywhere, and that willing citizens are waiting to settle scores with his hostile activity. Only in such an atmosphere is it possible to successfully wage the battle against the irredentists' activity. This has so far been confirmed by the experience and examples in individual environments in Kosovo in the struggle against the irredentists' illegal activity.

With this vigilance and mobility on the part of the citizens, the daubing of hostile slogans will soon stop. Only in such conditions of direct political activity by the Socialist Alliance as a front will all the institutions of the political system be able to operate successfully and effectively in the struggle against the enemy.

With the direct involvement of the working class and all citizens it is also easier to search for a way to more speedily solve the problem of constructing and realizing relations within the SR of Serbia. Through open and direct discussions with the citizens on all the most important problems of living together on the territory of the whole of the SR of Serbia, including the Socialist Autonomous Provinces, the Socialist Alliance will create a climate in which the autonomy of the socialist autonomous provinces, as laid down in the Constitution, will be successfully realized, but in which the unity of the SR of Serbia as a socialist self-management community and state must be realized. The Socialist Alliance must directly press the citizens to condemn and reject any tendency toward separation and also centralist tendencies. It is quite understandable that of great importance to the realization of these relations is a consistent analysis of relations between all the federal units in the system of our federalism, as laid down by the SFRY Constitution. In this sense the discussion in the LCY Central Committee on the realization of relations in the federation, which is being prepared, will also be very important to the activity of the Socialist Alliance, Milan Rakas said.

LEADERS ATTEND YOUTH DAY CLOSING FESTIVITIES

AU261444 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1850 GMT on 25 May, in a national hookup, begins a live relay of the Youth Day closing festivities at Yugoslav People's Army stadium in Belgrade. The announcer reports that those present in the stand are Silvija Zigic-Rijavec, president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation; Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Presidium; "members of the Presidency and the Presidium"; Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; "members of Josip Broz Tito's family, representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army, working collectives; members of the Council of the Federation, the diplomatic corps, and many other guests."

The national anthem is sung at 1900 GMT and a display by 5,200 young performers begins in the stadium, symbolizing the liberation struggle and revolution, and the postwar construction and development. At 1954 GMT the youth relay baton is carried into the stadium by a runner, who presents it to Silvija Zugic-Rijavec. She accepts it with a short speech in which she emphasizes Tito's spirit. At 2000 GMT, the crowd sings "Comrade Tito, We Swear to Thee," and the relay ends at 2002 GMT.